

# Coed vs. Single-Sex Dorm Life: From 'Rowdiness' To 'Convent'

by Dory Briggs  
Hatchet Staff Writer

"Tension builds between people living in a confined environment...I think the folks living here are better socially adjusted than those bound to a convent like Strong Hall," said sophomore Cindy Brumfield, a Thurston sixth floor resident.

"It's quiet and since Strong is not a large dorm overflowing with students, it's easier to get to know everyone here," said sophomore Sue Boscarino, a Strong Hall resident. "I like it."

Varying opinions on the quality of life in single-sex dorms as opposed to that of co-ed dorms seem to vary as greatly as the personalities of the residents themselves.

Size, noise level and the closeness of living conditions, however, seem to be the major factors in determining the desirability of living in a particular dorm for most students and not the presence or absence of the opposite sex.

"It's not really druggy here," one Strong resident commented. Parties are not pervasive in this dorm.

"Sure, this place is more prone to partying than a single-sex dorm," Thurston freshman Gary Lipman said. "But if you want your privacy, you can usually find your own corner," he added.

To some students, living in Thurston Hall is like coping with a macrocosmic Peyton Place. To others, it's "just a nice place to relax," a handful of Thurston residents said.

Comments on life in a single-sex dorm as opposed to that in a co-ed dorm greatly varied.

"Firedrills at 2 a.m. are not my cup of tea," said Calhoun resident Mike D'Elia, a former Thurston resident.

Meandering down Thurston's boxy halls, one is bombarded by a variety of ear-exploding stereo tunes and greetings by students.

"It's more like a family here," Lipman said while flipping through the pages of the *Washington Post*. "I have a lot of close girlfriends who I regard as my sisters," he added.

Down the hall, a group of guys swing in and out of a room like they were trapped in a revolving door. Inside the room, a cluster of students are sitting around drinking Molsens.

"Rowdiness is very big on this floor (Thurston's sixth)," student Timothy Leary said while wrestling with a friend on an old tattered sofa.

"We have definitely been a headache to the Housing Department," freshman Matt Schorr said with a chuckle.

"Any particular album you'd like to hear?" Schorr asked while fingering through a wooden crate packed with albums. Two speakers flag the far wall like national monuments. Scattered around the room is a mirage of street signs with

a pyramid of empty Jack Daniels bottles exhibited along a shelf like a collection of trophies.

"Having girls around is a definite plus," student Gary Rosse said. "I went to a private boys school that was highly conservative. I felt as though I was living in an unreal environment," he said. "Here, it is a relaxed atmosphere," he said.

"This is a tight floor," Leary interjected.

The major complaint was the sardine living conditions the students had to contend with. (see DORMS p. 2)



photo by Dory Briggs  
From left to right are Gray Rosse, Matt Schorr, Tom Prophet and Mark Gold relaxing in a room on the sixth floor of Thurston Hall.

# HATCHET

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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Thursday, January 26, 1978

## Senate Discusses Snow, Disabled

### Bad Weather Won't Close GW

by Noah B. Rice  
Hatchet Staff Writer

Classes will be cancelled at GW only in the severest cases of inclement weather, Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs Harold F. Bright told the Faculty Senate at its meeting Tuesday.

Bright also warned the faculty that the administration might start policing faculty absences more carefully during inclement weather.

Bright said over 2,000 students live in University dormitories and many more live within walking distance of campus. These students would be denied the full number of classes paid for if classes were cancelled, Bright said.

GW President Lloyd H. Elliott added he'd "like to be known as one who will close [the University] as a last resort. While I was president of the University of Maine, it never closed."

Classes will be cancelled only if the move is requested by governmental authorities, Bright added. "We are in for a peek of trouble" legally without "documentation" of

a very severe weather problem, Bright said.

"However, a concomitant difficulty arises," Bright said. "If we stay open and faculty stay home, we are also in trouble."

In connection with his concern that all class cancellations be legitimate, Bright mentioned a 1970 class action suit filed against the (see CANCEL, p. 3)

### Alterations To Aid Handicapped

Twenty-seven University buildings must undergo structural modifications in order to provide access to the handicapped, GW Assistant Provost for Affirmative Action Marianne R. Phelps told the Faculty Senate Tuesday.

The University has budgeted almost \$1 million over the next three years for construction on these facilities in order to comply with the

Rehabilitation Act of 1973, according to GW President Lloyd H. Elliott.

Such structures as ramps and elevators will be modified to give people confined to wheel chairs access to all major University functions, Phelps said. Where such modifications cannot be made and a disabled person is enrolled in a class (see HANDICAPPED, p. 11)

## Late Orders, Weather Cause Delays At Campus Bookstore

by Ana Garcia de Quevedo  
Hatchet Staff Writer

Failure of faculty members to order books for their courses in time for the bookstore to stock them by registration is one of the reasons certain texts are not stocked in the bookstore during registration, according to Bookstore Manager Monroe S. Hurwitz.

"I'm not blaming any professors," Hurwitz said. He indicated,

however, that approximately 60 per cent of the book orders had not been submitted by faculty members by Oct. 14, the spring semester deadline for requests.

Hurwitz said, postal delays also compound the problem. Increased mail and package handling during the Christmas season coupled with the unexpectedly severe weather conditions had an effect on the availability of supply at

the Bookstore this semester during the peak buying time.

Another problem concerns publishers, who Hurwitz said are "difficult to deal with." He indicated that the bookstore deals with over 800 publishers, many of whom are located on the West Coast. "These orders take more than two weeks to get here," Hurwitz said.

Despite the difficulties this semester, Hurwitz said, "By the first day of classes, we had our normal stock, 90 to 95 per cent."

Student reaction to book unavailability has been predictably negative. "I had to search for a book at other area bookstores because I couldn't wait for the GW bookstore to get it, and I was getting far behind," said Sue Boscarino, a pre-med sophomore.

Victoria Segal, a freshman majoring in International Affairs, commented, "I think it's despicable. We pay enough money to the school and you'd think that the money would go to the proper organization of the Bookstore."

Hurwitz indicated there was little to be done to prevent delays and he expects the problem will recur in future years.

## Inside

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## Admissions Office Paints Rosy Picture

by Tom Ostrosky  
Hatchet Staff Writer

If you have a mind to go to college...

There is this university in Washington, D.C., nestled in the cultural and political hub of our nation's capital. This university offers tree-lined streets, Victorian townhouses, ultra-modern academic buildings, a multi-million dollar sports arena, an up-to-date medical center, a top-notch faculty, a trend-setting newspaper, pretty girls and handsome guys.

Last year, some 1,200 high-school seniors heard about this university and said, "Where do I sign up?"

They signed up at George Washington University.

The above image was presented by the 30,000 promotional booklets sent out to qualified

high school seniors who expressed interest in coming to GW. The booklet, entitled "George Washington University...if you have a mind to go to college," was mailed to prospective students and at college fairs, school visits and receptions.

Joseph Y. Ruth, director of the Admissions Office, says however that GW is not interested in "hard-sell headhunting." We haven't reduced ourselves to the stuff other institutions are doing."

The Admissions Office spends about half of its \$578,000 budget for letters, booklets, receptions with students and parents, school visits and college fairs. Advertising in various publications is no longer used for recruiting. Ruth said however, since such ads are not always "respectable," "We have

## George Washington University... if you have a mind to go to college

to watch what kind of company we're in," he said.

Mailing lists of students are compiled through the College Entrance Board's student SEARCH program, which provides students a questionnaire to fill out regarding the kind of college they are interested in. If a student's interests match what GW has to offer, then the student is sent a letter of introduction and a pre-paid envelope offering more information. The students are then sent the information booklets.

One technique employed by an increasing number of colleges is the use of marketing consultants to help attract students, Ruth said. He called this "bad news," however. "They take over," he said, adding that while working at another college



Joseph Y. Ruth

not interested in "hard-sell"

which employed a Chicago marketing firm, the admissions director "could hardly wipe his nose without calling Chicago."

Ruth said he thinks most students are attracted to GW because it is in D.C. "We try to present the positive aspects of the city," he said.



# Students Reminisce About Their Hardest Class

by Maryann Haggerty  
Hatchet Staff Writer

No single course on campus is unduly difficult for people who are willing to work on it, an informal Hatchet poll seems to show.

Most students hesitated a few minutes when they were asked what the hardest course they had ever taken at GW was and the answers were as varied as their interests and majors.

Larry Young, a senior English

major, said, "In this school, you make it hard for yourself. Most of the requirements aren't hard, they're fair."

Most students echoed Young's sentiments.

"Bill Woodward's painting class," said Fran Middendorf, a senior arts major. "He really makes you work—he demands a certain perfection."

Tim Burke, a sophomore business administration major, thought his

introductory economics course was the most difficult he took. "A lot of the work was on your own. The professor really went into the subject. I'm satisfied, but I had to work. I'm not really complaining."

"My computer course was the hardest," said Karen Oates, a master's candidate in biochemistry. "It was so foreign to me; I'm not used to thinking in computer terms."

"The Experimental Humanities course I took last year in Freud, Shakespeare, and Dostoevsky," said Julie Sulser, a senior in the School of Business and International Affairs. "It was because of the final exam. It was the best exam I've ever taken, but it read more like a doctoral thesis. It was very comprehensive."

Bart Crivella, a senior finance major, thought that his finance course, Business 131, was the hardest. "Once you fall back, it's tough to catch up. You can't blame the teacher. The exams were hard, but fair. They covered the material."

Even in regard to one of the University's most notorious courses, the reactions seemed to follow the tough-but-fair pattern. "I've heard

Merchant's bio is the hardest, but you just have to understand the way he words the questions," said one freshman biology major.

"Merchant's bio was the hardest I ever took. His exams are really hard to grasp at unless you have an overview of the whole thing. But its not impossible," said Rommel Antonio, a sophomore biology major.

Marc Sherman, a peer advisor at "For Further Information," the campus academic peer advising center, also echoed the polled reactions. "Every student has their own individual problems with specific courses," he said. "There's no one specific course that I've spoken with students about that I can think of that would be the hardest."

## 'Responding To Needs'

## Himmelfarb Library Restricts Student Use

Access to the Himmelfarb Health Sciences Library will be restricted during evening and weekend hours to Medical Center faculty, staff and students, according to Helen Kolbe, associate director of the library.

The library's new policy, which will be instituted Jan. 27, requires that all other students and faculty use the library weekdays from 7:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. only. A white or blue Himmelfarb ID card must be

presented at other times to gain access to the Library.

The restriction is being imposed because of a shortage of space in the library, according to Kolbe. "The demand for space is high. There simply isn't room," Kolbe said.

"There's been a great deal of pressure put on us by the medical students because there's a great deal of pressure on them... We're responding to the needs of the main user group—the medical students."

## Coed Dorms: 'A Natural Environment'

DORMS, from p. 1

"Too many people live in this dorm and there is just not enough space. It can provoke a massive headache," Schoor said.

"I live in that closet," Leary said pointing to a closed door. "It gets claustrophobic at times. But then, if I just think of it as my sleeping niche, then it doesn't rank on me," he said while reaching for his Molsens.

"Anyone need another beer," Rosse said while opening the refrigerator stacked wall to wall with Molsens like a regiment of green bérets.

"Sometimes I wish I was living in a co-ed dorm for social stimulation. But for the most part, I don't mind it here at all," one Strong resident said while stepping into the elevator.

"After living here four years, I've seen a lot of different types of women cruise through this dorm—from hippie freaks to Jesus freaks to lesbians," said another Strong occupant who asked not to be identified.

"Freshmen women are not always keen on living here," Boscarino said. "They want to meet guys and well, Strong is not a socially oriented dorm."

At Calhoun, like Strong Hall, the pursuit for quiet living conditions was the prevailing reason for living in a single-sex dorm.

"Socially, Thurston is a prime place to meet people," D'Elia said. "There is always something going on there. However, there is never a breaking point," he said soberly.

"Grades are my most serious consideration. I found it very difficult to study at Thurston."

## Correction

The Hatchet incorrectly reported Monday that the record store, Polyphony, had made about \$16,000 in its first week of operation. The figure was closer to \$8,000.

## Ammerman Named Head

Dr. Harvey H. Ammerman, Clinical Professor of Neurosurgery here at GW, has been named as the new president of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia for 1978. Ammerman is also Chief of Neurosurgery at Sibley Memorial Hos-

pital. He received both his B.S. and M.D. degrees from GW.

Ammerman has also served as president of several other medical organizations including the Jacobi Medical Society and the American Board of Neurological Surgery.

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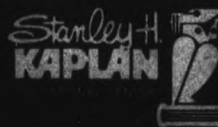
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## GW Roaches

## Thurston Fumigated During Break

by Mia Navarro  
Hatchet Staff Writer

Last semester's insect problems in Thurston and Mitchell Halls seem to have been cleared up after extensive extermination in the two dorms over semester break, residents and dorm officials say.

According to Thurston Resident Director Michael Gross, some roaches remain in the building, but students have stopped complaining about insect problems.

"There were lots of student requests for insect extermination in their rooms. A general extermination was given to the building around Dec. 30," Gross said. Individual rooms will also be exterminated at students' requests throughout the year, he added.

Thurston residents interviewed said the situation has noticeably improved since they returned from vacation.

"It was really bad before, especially in the bathroom," said

freshman Marie Adler, a second floor resident of Thurston. "We still have some, but we kind of ignore them."

Freshman Pam Flavon, who lives on the third floor, said exterminators had fumigated her room several times last semester at her request but the problem still remained. "We haven't had any since we got back from Christmas," she said.

Julianne S. Thrift, resident director of Mitchell, said "the situation is better although we still have small roaches around."

According to Anne Book, a sixth floor Mitchell resident, the problem was serious enough to warrant extermination.

"Some rooms didn't have any bugs at all, but mine seemed to have all of them," Book said. "These buildings are so old that it's hard to keep the roaches out."

Mark Ertwisly, a third floor Mitchell resident, said the problem was more serious in the garbage

disposal rooms on the lower floors. Other residents mentioned floor kitchens as an area where roaches were attracted.

One cause of the problem may be the food that some students keep in their rooms, Gross said. Both Thurston and Mitchell Halls allow students to cook in their rooms and to keep small kitchen appliances

such as hot plates and toaster ovens, in addition to refrigerators. Both dorms also have cafeterias on their ground floors.

Francis Scott Key Hall, which has kitchen facilities in every room has not been any more seriously affected by roaches than other dorms, according to Anne Webster, director of Housing.

Michael Gross  
fears dangerous situation

## Thurston Plagued By Fire Alarms

A rash of false fire alarms at Thurston Hall has caused widespread non-compliance with fire alarms in the dorm, according to Thurston Resident Director Michael Gross.

Between Jan. 14 and Jan. 21, five false alarms were pulled, an unusually high amount for this early in the year, Gross said. Last semester a total of six false alarms were turned in.

Gross said that by the end of the week, many residents were refusing to leave their room for fire alarms, causing the Dorm Council of Thurston to form a committee to go door-to-door to warn of the dangers involved in ignoring alarms.

Gross cited the fire at a college dorm at Providence College last month in which seven students were killed to illustrate the danger of such actions. Gross said immediately before that fire, there had been seven false alarms, so many people didn't bother to leave their rooms when the real fire broke out. "It's a very similar situation," Gross said.

According to Sgt. Richard Whitsel of the G Street Fire House, which answers all of Thurston's alarms, "you do get a little perturbed" at all the false alarms but "it's your job [to respond to alarms] so you gotta do it."

## Winter Won't Close GW

CANCEL, from p. 1

University after classes were suspended for three days during campus anti-Vietnam War disturbances. That suit, filed by three National Law Center students, claimed several million dollars in damages to students, arguing that the University had violated its contract with students through its failure to hold classes on those days.

Bright said he had angry calls from several students and parents of students who had braved last week's snow storms to attend classes only to find their professor absent.

"I must say that it is my impression that the necessity for meeting classes whenever possible is taken very lightly by some instructors in this University," Bright said. "We are going to have to require documentation on instructor absences."

Faculty Senate Chairman Professor John A. Morgan said, "I find nothing objectionable in what Provost Bright said. I think that what he meant was that all faculty members should be in the position to document their absences if the need arises."

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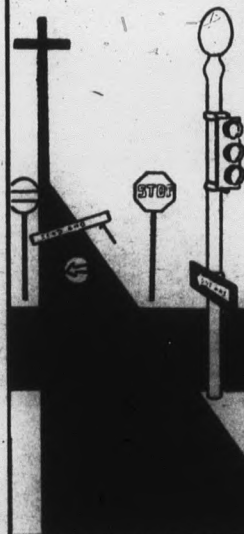
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# Meat Loaf 'Bat' Is More Than Just Ground Beef

by Steve Romanelli  
Asst. Arts Editor

If there was one thing which Bruce Springsteen brought to light with *Born To Run*, it was his ability to bring a poetic romanticism to an urban setting. Not that this had been previously neglected in rock music; it was just that, somehow, Springsteen did it with more class... and intelligence.

Meat Loaf's debut album, *Bat Out Of Hell* (Epic), appears to be little more than a suburban transplantation of Springsteen's lyrical explications. With a sharp eye for detail uttered by a raspy, guttural voice, it is extremely hard not to hear the similarities between Meat Loaf and "the future of rock 'n' roll."

But the similarity ends here. Though Meat Loaf is certainly not a Springsteen, it is equally apparent by this stunning album that Spring-

But the similarity ends here. Though Meat Loaf is certainly not a

Springsteen, it is equally apparent by this stunning album that Springsteen is no Meat Loaf either. In fact, in a lot of ways, *Bat Out Of Hell* surpasses much of what Springsteen has already put on vinyl.

Probably the strongest point in *Bat*'s favor is the construction of the songs themselves, all of which were written by Jim Steinman. With a pure, romantic vision highlighted by some hard driving rock 'n' roll, it is hard to dismiss the exuberance of this album as just a reflection of Springsteen's world.

Like Springsteen, Steinman sees escape as one of the paramount preoccupations of his life. On such songs as "Bat Out Of Hell" and "All Revved Up With No Place To Go," he searches for eternal relief from his "rotting old hole."

Yet, unlike Springsteen, Steinman's vision is more optimistic and hopeful. Though both are cynics, Steinman is the least desperate of the two. Springsteen escapes be-

cause he has to ("Heaven's waiting on down the tracks") whereas Steinman escapes only because there is nothing else to do ("and I know that I'm damned if I never get out, and maybe damned if I do.").

But for all its inclinations for escape, *Bat* eventually emerges as more of a romantic album than anything else. Though some of Steinman's zeal may be a bit explicit ("And can't you see my faded Levis bursting apart."), it is still able to hold its own simply because it is so honest.

In such songs as "You Took The Words Right Out Of My Mouth" and "Paradise By The Dashboard Light," love is viewed as an on-the-spot activity, one to be cherished for the moment. In "Paradise," just as the boy is about to make his move, out from the radio jumps a sports announcer giving him the play-by-play of a baseball game.

Still the true punch behind the success of *Bat* is the power of Meat Loaf's voice. Appearing as the lobotomized man-creature in *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*, and then making some guest vocal appearances on Ted Nugent's *Free For All* album, Meat Loaf has been a cult figure for the past few years.

His voice is the perfect complement to Steinman's songs because it amply expresses the urgency and desire felt within the lyrics. Whether it be a chilling rocker like "Bat Out Of Hell," or a gentle bopper like "For Crying Out Loud," Meat Loaf's gravelly voice never seems to be out of place. Though it may not be the most compelling voice you'll ever hear, it is certainly one of the most commanding.

Backing Meat Loaf up is a jarring band featuring the likes of Todd Rundgren, who also produced the album, members of his group Utopia, and pianist Roy Bittan, who also handles the keys for Springsteen. And though the lyrics may be the central force behind the album, they are by no means the only one. With some jolting guitar work by Rundgren and fluid, exciting piano work by Bittan, *Bat*'s music alone makes up for any defects within the album.

If there were any faults with *Bat*, it has to be with the production. Though Rundgren is able to place the instruments in the correct sequence for their maximum effect, he does so at the expense of burying his own abilities. Some of his solos, especially during the title song, are placed so low in the mix that it is virtually impossible to dig them out.

Still, *Bat Out Of Hell* is an epic of enjoyment. Though not as lyrically poignant as Springsteen's *Born To Run*, it is, nevertheless, able to evoke a smart suburban image of the romantic teen-ager.

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# Taylored Dance At Lisner

by Amy Berman

The Paul Taylor Dance Company began its five-day engagement at Lisner Auditorium Tuesday with three memorable and breathtaking works: "Images," "Esplanade" and "Aphrodisiamania," an especially outrageous piece conceived by Paul Taylor in conspiracy with Charles Ludlam.

"Images," with music by Claude Debussy, evoked the mystifying theme of ancient rituals of the old Eastern world. Complete with costumes of "gods" and "goddesses" the dancers seemed to move on an almost heavenly plane in neat, angular step combinations.

"Esplanade," a piece choreographed to give meaning to the phrase "joy of movement," uses violin concerto music by Bach to accompany the rhythmic patterns of leaps and jumps. Taylor turns walking, skipping and running into dance by using these rhythmic patterns. Moreover, trust becomes a key word for the company as the dancers defy gravity with their leaps and catches.

Climaxing the evening was the comically complex plot of "Aphrodisiamania." This piece proved to be the perfect old fashioned melodrama, complete with Luxurio (Elie Chaib), the black coated villain, Silvia (Victoria Uris), the seductive temptress of all men and Isabella (Carolyn Adams), the love hungry virgin.

"Aphrodisiamania," which concerns the courtship of Isabella by her true love (a peasant boy) and her father's objections to their marriage, is superbly danced by Adams with the skill and grace of a sad-hearted maiden in distress. Adams is only matched by the triumphantly evil performance of Chaib.

From an hilarious opening scene with majestic Renaissance music to the inevitable marriage scene at the finale, the dancers displayed constant concern and skill in their movements and in the effectiveness of comic relief.

Very few dancers keep as constantly in motion as Taylor dancers. His choreographic signature has always been a continuum of move-

ment, and in "Aphrodisiamania," the dancers never stop dancing, showing a perfect sense of timing in every visual gag and kinetic punch line.

The joy emanating from the company's pieces may be so noticeable because of the joy the dancers feel. Last year, Taylor announced the disbanding of the company under the pressures of fiscal problems which occurred after a big-bank-roll tour of South America was cancelled.

Taylor's many admirers heard his call of distress. After the National Endowment for the Arts awarded him a challenge grant, 22 individuals, corporation and foundations responded with sums toward a matching-fund goal of \$52,000.

Since 1960, the company has completed 22 foreign tours, nine sponsored by the State Department. They have since represented the United States in arts festivals of 35 different countries, and were the first modern dance company to appear at Dame Margot Fonteyn's Royal Gala Matinee in London.

Paul Taylor has choreographed over 70 dances since the formation of his company. Among his varied works are the critically acclaimed "Runes" and "Polaris," and a special choreographed work for Rudolf Nureyev.

The Paul Taylor Dance Company is a must for those interested in viewing a refreshing and unique style of modern dance. Taylor's pieces are spirited and dynamic for both the audience and the dancer.

Nicholas Gunn and Ruth Adrien are members of The Paul Taylor Dance Company who will perform at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. Saturday, and at 2 p.m. Sunday in Lisner Auditorium. Tickets for students will be half price during matinee performances.

# Lacemaker Weaves Romantic Tale

by Michael J. Gander

Isabelle Huppert's thoroughly enchanting, stunning performance in *The Lacemaker* is destined to challenge the aphorism, "It is better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all."

Set in modern-day Paris, Swiss director Claude Goretta follows the growth, maintenance and termination of the love affair between the green-eyed, freckled Pomme (Huppert) and Francois (Yves Beneyton), who meet while Pomme is vacationing on Normandy beach.

Largely because of Francois' inability to communicate with Pomme, and also because of their social class differences, he eventually insists they must end their relationship.

Huppert's Pomme is gentle and soft-spoken. She gives a brilliant portrayal right to the end, a final scene so powerful in its simplicity it is bound to leave you wondering if she'll ever overcome this personal tragedy.

Despite the film's similarities with countless romantic tales, the subtle

interplay between Huppert and Beneyton add complexity and depth to the plot.

Their first encounters reveal Francois as a somewhat unsure but sensitive student. Pomme is cautious, but her trust in Francois

grows with time.

Because of her difficulty in expressing herself in words to Francois, the love found in the beginning of their relationship is shown through simple acts that are coyly exhibited by Huppert.



Francois (Yves Beneyton) attempts to comfort Pomme (Isabelle Huppert) in Claude Goretta's *The Lacemaker*, now at the West End Theater.

# Guitarist Dead; Group Goes On

Despite the death of Terry Kath, 33-year-old lead guitarist and singer for the rock group Chicago, the band has no intentions of breaking up, according to a spokesman for Columbia Records.

Kath accidentally shot himself Tuesday night in Los Angeles following a party held by Don Johnson, a member of the group's road crew.

Thinking his gun was unloaded, Kath put it to his head and pulled the trigger. He was killed instantly, Johnson told police.

Kath was one of the original

members of Chicago, which formed in the early months of 1968. Originally conceived as a jazz-flavored rock group, they have tended to veer off into more of a pop-styled format since their sixth album was released in the early Seventies.

Kath, who was born in Chicago, was a self-taught singer-musician. He had been regarded as one of the finest American guitarists, inducing the late Jimi Hendrix to call Kath "a guitar player better than me."

The group has been together for 10 years, winning 11 platinum albums, signifying sales in excess of one million copies. Their first album, *The Chicago Transit Authority*, is still on Billboard's album charts. After over 270 weeks, it rivals Carole King's *Tapestry* as the all-time bestseller.

The seven-member group had recently returned from a nationwide tour, which included a stop in Washington on Nov. 4. Though highlighted by a strong set, the overall show received mixed critical opinions.

—Steve Romanelli

# Delayed 'Waterwork' Finally Surfaces

by Anne Krueger

After a long wait, Art Garfunkel has finally released his second album. Despite its long and tumultuous history, the beauty of Garfunkel's music has justified the delay.

The album, *Watermark*, was originally scheduled to be released earlier, but was held up when a Garfunkel import album was released instead. Columbia Records, the producers of *Watermark*, halted plans for a planned concert tour which would have boosted sales of the import before release of its album.

Now that its version has been released, plans for a concert tour are on again. And hearing *Watermark* should encourage anyone to want to hear Garfunkel in person.

Since breaking up the Simon and Garfunkel team, Garfunkel has managed to retain his own identity and show his strengths as a solo performer in his two albums. *Breakaway* allowed Garfunkel to exhibit his wide voice range and his sensitivity as a singer. Although the only big single from the album was "My Little Town," with Paul Simon, most of the other songs on the album were just as strong.

*Watermark* could almost be called the second part to *Breakaway*. Once again, one song on the album, "(What A) Wonderful World," is sung with Paul Simon, and once again this is the song receiving the most airplay. Although the rendition of this rock classic is excellent, the other songs should not be slighted.

For the most part, Garfunkel retains the mellow style he has become associated with. Eleven songs on *Watermark* were written by Jimmy Webb. Except for "Shuck 'n' Jive" and "Paper Chase," two peppy tunes, most of the album consists of soothing background sounds.

"Crying In My Sleep" is one of the best songs on the album. Like many of his songs, Garfunkel dubs over the voice track, giving the impression that many voices are singing. The technique is most effective here.

Garfunkel borrows from many styles in his music. "Marionette" is reminiscent of Loggins and Messina, particularly the instrumental portions. The influence of several other performers who appear with

Garfunkel on the album also shows, such as David Crosby and Stephen Bishop.

The title cut reflects the typical Garfunkel style—sadly profound, with almost a whisper singing voice. And like the rest of Garfunkel's music, it is beautiful, peaceful and flowing.

"Saturday Suit" is remarkably like "Breakaway," especially the introduction. It is one of the brightest songs on the album, although this mood is quickly dissipated in the next song, "All My Love's Laughter." The force of the music and lyrics is truly moving.

*Watermark* can stand on its own, but it is best if you own both of Garfunkel's albums. Because once you hear one of his albums, you'll be crying for more.

## Correction

Due to a typographical error, the *Hatchet* incorrectly reported Thursday that seats at the Blues Alley Club were notoriously short and that there was a \$4.25 minimum per seat there. The word "set" is correct, not "seat."



## Paid Advertisement

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT  
John Marshall Pl. and Constitution Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20001

CASE 87-2033

Danjan Gruer  
Appellant

vs.

The George Washington University  
Appellee

APPELLANT'S BRIEF

Made by:

Danjan Gruer  
1009 Eleventh Street, N.W.  
Apt. 8001  
Washington, D.C. 20001

## I. INTRODUCTION

Civil Action No. 87-2033, is a court case about: discrimination on the basis of Race and National Origin.

There are three areas of discrimination involved.

I. In the classroom.  
II. In the student organization—the International Students Society.  
III. At the place of work—Marvin Center—5th Floor—the Game Room.

## II. SPECIFICATION OF THE ERRORS MADE BY THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Defendant One: DOCUMENTATION: PLAINTIFF IS APPEALING

1. Court Order, of August 30, 1977, signed by Judge: Howard F. Corcoran—with which Plaintiff's request for the production of addresses for certain potential witnesses was denied.  
2. Findings of fact and conclusions of law, signed by Judge: Howard F. Corcoran, and filed on November 9, 1977.  
3. Judgment: signed by Judge Howard F. Corcoran and filed on November 9, 1977.

## Division Two:

1. Errors made by the District Court during the Pretrial Discovery.  
2. Denial of Plaintiff's request for the production of addresses for certain potential witnesses. (The list of the names of the witnesses involved will be enclosed in the Appendix.)

3. Refusal to submit important relevant to the case information. The information in question, was requested several times. Complaint against the refusal was submitted to the United States Department of Justice, claiming that the "Freedom of Information Act" was deliberately violated. Also, Plaintiff claimed that the refusal to provide the information in question was an act of premeditated sabotage of the case. The list of the information in question follows:

A. All materials and the final report, written by the Middle States Education Accreditation, Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, from March 1977, which came as result of inspection of the George Washington University.

B. Relevant data, taken from the academic records of the students—participants in course numbered: SLA 254, concerning courses taken in Russian: how many years, grades earned—(courses) taken in English as a second language—level of the course and grade(s) earned.

C. Data concerning: the names of all students who worked in the Game Room—Marvin Center, 5th floor, in the past seven years, officially employed to hold the positions of cashiers and compulsorily agreed to perform simultaneously duties of a purchaser (mechanic) and were not paid for the extra duties performed.

D. All documentation: Complaints, Investigations, Decisions—submitted to the George Washington University Coordinator for Equal Employment Opportunities in Education, and the Director for Equal Employment Opportunities (in the G.W.U.), concerning: discrimination of students and faculty in the past seven years—respectively the International Students Society, for the past seven years.

E. All documentation: Complaints, Proceedings, Testimony of witnesses, Decisions and Verdicts, made by the Student Court in the George Washington University—and the Faculty-Students Committee on Appeals, concerning the International Students Society—for the past seven years.

Comment: During the pretrial discovery, Plaintiff had brought to the attention of the District Court the following:

1. "Both the Federal courts, and a number of State courts have the power to order a party to produce and discover, or to give to the other party, an inspection and copy, or permission to take a copy of a photograph of a book document or other paper, or to make discovery of any article or property in his possession or under his control relating to the merits of the action or of its defense."  
2. Failure to call witnesses: "The broad rule that generally permits allowing an inference to be drawn from the failure of a party to call as a witness, a person available to him is based on the premise that failure to produce evidence available to a party justifies an inference that such evidence would be unfavorable to him."

Defendant Three:

1. Errors made by the District Court during the Trial:

1. Plaintiff, was deprived of his lawful, legal, constitutional and human right to present:  
a. Opening statement  
b. Closing statement

Explanation I: Plaintiff had prepared such statements prior to the beginning of the trial. Judge Howard F. Corcoran refused to permit Plaintiff to read his written "opening statement" to the Plaintiff's protests. Judge Howard F. Corcoran stated: "You cannot criticize the court."

Plaintiff tried to enter into the court record the written copy of the "opening statement", presenting it through the court clerk: Linda Payne to Judge Howard F. Corcoran. The court reporter informed Plaintiff, that Judge Corcoran refused to permit entering of the "opening statement" into the court record.

Comment I: Since, the plaintiff was deprived of his legal right to present: "opening statement", the court never learned:  
a. The law governing the case  
b. Summary of the evidence  
c. Arguments on behalf of the plaintiff  
d. Compensatory and justifications

Comment II: Plaintiff moves that the United States Court of Appeals, declare that a mistrial took place while CA 87-2106 was at hearing in the District Court for the District of Columbia.

Explanation II: After the refusal of Judge Howard F. Corcoran to allow the plaintiff to read the written version of the "opening statement", and his refusal to enter into the court record the written copy of the "opening statement"—Plaintiff mailed (on the second day of the trial), the written versions of:  
a. Opening statement  
b. Closing statement

to the office of the President of the United States of America, Mr. Jimmy Carter.

2. During the trial Judge Howard F. Corcoran, was in an argumentative mood. Many times Judge Corcoran argued with the plaintiff. It will not be far fetched to state that Judge Corcoran acted as an Attorney for the Defense.

3. Judge Corcoran, demonstrated (on many occasions) partiality, which puts into doubt the integrity of the court.  
A. For example: Judge Corcoran, was the one who advised the defense attorney about trial tactics and the necessity to introduce: Motion—request for judgment from the court record.

4. Judge Corcoran took the direct questioning of the witnesses in his own hands (very often). He used leading questions, and often, he himself answered his own questions without giving time to the witnesses to open their mouth. Example: He asked Mark Tor—if there is censorship in the George Washington University—as far as publications are concerned. Without giving enough time to the witness, he (the judge) answered the question "No."

5. Judge Corcoran acted in impatient, irrational, dictatorial mood—which created tension and nervousness in the court room—as a result on many occasions, the witnesses were confused, frightened and intimidated.

6. In the last minute, it became obvious that the expert witnesses would not appear. (Plaintiff suspects deliberate sabotaging manipulation). The court did not bother to find a substitute expert witnesses can be found or appointed by the court.

7. Many times and on many occasions after exchanging a few words between the defense attorney and the judge—relevant important documentation was withheld from the court record.

8. On many occasions relevant questions addressed to the witnesses were objected and sustained.

9. Sipping of the following documentation:  
A. Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law (filed Nov. 9, 1977).  
B. Judgment (filed Nov. 9, 1977).

was an error, since the above stated documents contain erroneous misleading information; and because of the fact that many of the points in the documentation in question were explained in detail in the "opening statement"—which presentation was not allowed.

## III. THE PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE CASE:

1. The Plaintiff—or the injured party is me—Danjan Gruer. Because, I am poor refugee—have been unemployed for the last two years—deep in debt, not permitted to afford private attorney, and because legal aid institutions are not permitted to handle cases like mine, I am compelled to act legally on my own behalf.

2. The Defendant is the George Washington University—private educational institution located in downtown Washington, four blocks from the "White House."

## IV. MY MOTIVE FOR BRINGING THE SUIT

From the very beginning, the injured party, wants to make it clear to the court, that plaintiff has brought the suit with great reluctance and hesitancy, realizing the fact, not only of the governmental agencies approached could help. Plaintiff states, that the accidents were visited on the injured party, and also it is important to know that plaintiff would have preferred it all to have happened.

Important reason for plaintiff's decision to go to the Court, is the social significance of the issue at stake: the deprivation of class of the foreign students, to express their opinions on political matters, and the deliberate discriminatory manipulation against minority type students (blacks, poor Jews, Puerto Rican, Chicano, Hawaiian, females and foreign students), in order to exploit their work, and not to pay them equally. Needless to say, the injured party expects that the decision of the court, will correct the injustice done to plaintiff.

## V. A FEW WORDS ABOUT PLAINTIFF'S BACKGROUND

Plaintiff was born in Sofia, Bulgaria, on the 6th of November 1934. Presently, the injured party holds Canadian citizenship. The way from Sofia to Toronto went through the camp for refugees in Traiskirch, Austria. Life of a refugee is difficult without native friends, family or socially familiar surroundings.

Plaintiff's case, constant desire to improve the injured party's education resulted in constant emotional pressure and financial struggle. Plaintiff's expectations to find: justice, freedom and democracy in the West, were not shaken by injustices done to the injured party.

All his life there was one predominant thought which motivated plaintiff's behavior: understanding and obedience of the laws and regulations employed by the injured party. Plaintiff never had any problem with the law: criminal or civil. The injured party has never been accused of any impropriety or legal violation, and plaintiff has never been brought to court or convicted of any civil or criminal offense.

## VI. ANALYSIS OF LAW

From the time the injured party knew plaintiff was discriminated against, exploited, mistreated and humiliated in the George Washington University, he made it clear to the school authorities and to numerous governmental agencies.

Unfortunately, nobody wanted to pay attention to the fact that the injured party was deprived of right to continue his education, and work in the George Washington University without due process of law.

Constitutional provision involved U.S. Constitution—Amendment XIV, Section 1.

No individual state deprive any person of: property, without due process of law.

By bringing to the attention of the court, the absence of the due process of law, plaintiff states with great reluctance and hesitancy, that he is bringing the suit.

All the time the injured party wanted to make appeal in the George Washington University there were not any grievance procedures which could deal with discrimination. The fault of the George Washington University judicial system caused plaintiff many emotional pains and frustrations.

2. Deprivation of right to present: "Opening statement", is violation of the U.S. Constitution—Amendment XIV, and the Constitution of the State of Maryland. The United States District Court for the District of Columbia (Presiding Judge, Howard F. Corcoran), had violated the doctrine of "due process of law."

Plaintiff will present the law, violated in each of the areas mentioned above.

1. DISCRIMINATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS SOCIETY (and Plaintiff, as an elected officer of the I.S.S. publication).

Plaintiff, as an elected officer of the I.S.S. publication, was deprived of right to express political opinions.

1. The fundamental law of the land is the U.S. Constitution, and protects the freedom of speech and the right of peaceful assembly.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

2. "The Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities" (the George Washington University), holds that students are free to organize and join organizations to promote their common and lawful interests, subject to university regulations—Student organizations and individual students are free to examine and discuss all questions of interest to them, and to express their opinions publicly and privately, and that they shall be free to support causes by orderly means, which do not disrupt the regular and essential operation of the institution.

The statement provisions would appear to extend such freedom equally to all persons registered at the institution.

3. Further, the injured party claims that the attitude toward international students had discriminatory character.

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the form of an organized racial society, usually inhabiting a distinct portion of the earth—speaking the same language, using the same customs, possessing historical continuity and distinguished from other like groups by their racial origin and ancestry, but not necessarily living under the same Government and Sovereignty."

C. A Contract: is an agreement between two or more competent persons, upon a valuable consideration, by which they or one of them is obliged to do or refrain from doing a specific act, or acts, for the furtherance of some valuable and lawful purpose.

D. Mistake or Misrepresentation of Fact, Which May Avoid a Contract: is where the parties enter into an agreement upon the reasonable belief, without which they would not have made it, that a certain material fact exists when that fact is nonexistent, or that a certain essential fact is nonexistent when actually it does exist.

E. Breach of Contract: A breach of contract, is a non-performance of any contractual duty of immediate performance.

F. Relevant documentation to that aspect of the case are Plaintiff's exhibits: #8; #9; #10; #11; #12; #13; #14; #15; #16; #17; #18; #19; #20; #21; #22; #23; #24; #25; #26; #27; #28; #29; #30; #31; #32.

VII. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS, EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENTATION, CONCERNING THE CASE.

The International Students Society (I.S.S.) is a student organization, international students in characteristic for the George Washington University.

This is best demonstrated on the pages of "The Hatchet"—The George Washington University newspaper—published by the University with the University's money—to mirror the campus life.

As far as the newspaper is concerned, the injured party wants to state the following: in the publication of a newspaper, to hold a person or organization up to ridicule or contempt, or to say that he is vulgar or uncouth, (must use deontological, calling names; abnormal, idiotical, fascist, ungrateful, etc.), would surely be inviting a lawsuit on the part of the person or organization so defamed.

On the pages of "The Hatchet", one could find—bias, baseless editorials against the International Students Society; letters to the editor entitled: "Ungrateful Foreigners."

ISS Editorial—Abnormal Guts.

Letter to the Editor, entitled: "The walls of the International House with offensive slogans as 31 The International Students Society equals Swastika (fascism) #95.

Further illustration, Plaintiff, will quote from an article entitled: "Opinions voiced on Foreign Students"—"Hatchet", March 4, 1976, volume 12, page 1: #44—written by Marissa Brooks, "Hatchet" staff writer.

Quotation: "To some Arab students the foreign student population seems as an enemy to be fought, not as a friend to be welcomed."

recent "Hatchet" poll of 30 American students spotlighted this divergence of opinion, with comments ranging from a junior's feeling that students are "a freemason's wish they'd use deontological."

For years American students and faculty members considered foreign students the second class citizens in the George Washington University. Foreign students and the International Students Society made numerous complaints on the pages of "The Hatchet", many formally submitted to the Coordinator for Equal Opportunity in Education in the George Washington University—Mr. Carl H. Walther—and not acted upon.

Comment: For better documentation of the present allegation, plaintiff respectfully requests that defendant submit to the court:

1. The report of the State Agency for Evaluation team.  
2. Complaints submitted to the office of Mr. Carl H. Walther, concerning the International Students Society.

In order to give an example of the attitude toward foreign students on the George Washington University, plaintiff will quote—Mr. M. M. Promal Sen—President of the I.S.S. 1974. The quote comes from "The Hatchet"—11th of February 1974 page 3. The article in question is entitled: "Foreign students students' indignities."

Plaintiff will continue his statement concerning attitude to friend and destroy the International Students Society, made by American students and faculty members of the G.W. University.

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underlying motives of Zionism and will serve as a reminder to all peoples, social classes and organizations, who perpetrate racism, based on exclusiveness anywhere.

On December 1, 1975, there came an intradepartmental memorandum, signed by: William P. Smith, Jr., Vice President for Student Affairs (G.W.U.) (Plaintiff's Exhibit #5).

The above mentioned memorandum was widely circulated. It was addressed to: The Joint Committee of Faculty and Students, and has as a subject: "Political Activities by Student Organizations."

On page 3 of the above mentioned memorandum there is: Question: "The current controversy began this October, when the editor of the I.S.S. Newsletter expressed opinions on campus radio concerning a United Nations resolution. I.S.S. was subsequently reported in 'The Hatchet' as stating that this expression did not constitute the official position of the I.S.S."

What the injured party wants to state is: All statements made by the plaintiff on the campus radio station—W.R.G.W. (including the statement on Zionism), were done in accordance with the Constitution of the International Students Society.

The widely circulated memorandum of Vice President, William Smith, containing: False, Libelous information about me had caused loss of respect in the University community, animosity toward me, and had subsequently influenced unfavorably plaintiff's friends, professors, and also had negative influence on the academic performance of the injured party.

On page 1 of the above mentioned memorandum is stated:

"The Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities holds, that students are free to organize and form organizations to promote their common and lawful interests, subject to university regulations—Student organizations and individual students are free to examine and discuss all questions of interest to them, and to express opinions publicly and privately, and that they shall be free to support causes by orderly means, which do not disrupt the regular and essential operation of the institution."

The statement provisions would appear to extend such freedom equally to every recognized campus organization.

"If the Joint Committee should feel that there are certain circumstances under which greater harm is done by guaranteeing these freedoms than by restricting them, then it seems to me the Joint Committee could recommend to the Board of Zoning Adjustment that it should be in violation of the Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities."

As an elected officer of "The Harbinger", the injured party could not carry out his responsibilities as a dedicated man, who tried to meet his responsibilities, and overcome all odds. The injured party had paid bills for stationary, typing and translations—from the plaintiff's pocket.

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As an elected officer of "The Harbinger", the injured party could







the above mentioned department: Why did he not control the situation and prevent the discriminatory breach of educational contract Re: SLA 254?

#### Evidence:

Some of the Academic Superiors of Professor N. Natov were involved in cover up activity:

#### Examples:

1. Whenever the name of Professor N. Natov was mentioned (criticizing her) during the joint meetings of graduate students with members of the Graduate Council in the Slavic Department, Professor Charles Moser, removed her name from the record.
2. Without checking the information given by Professor N. Natov, the Graduate School believed that the student-members of SLA 254 requested oral and written Russian to be used in the course. In fact the student-members of SLA 254 did not have the necessary prerequisite to take the course in Russian!
3. The cover up activity escalated from the Slavic Department and went above. At this point the injured party makes reference to the letter with which Mr. Carl H. Walther, (then) Coordinator of the Equal Opportunities Program in Education and Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs, recommended plaintiff's complaint to the attention of the Graduate School.

The above mentioned letter mysteriously disappeared from the plaintiff's file in the Graduate School.

4. The Graduate Council in the Slavic Department had obviously predetermined plaintiff's case by not answering to the questions raised in the brief of the low student—Mr. Mowahid Snach.

Members of the above mentioned body was Professor George Olkhonsky highly prejudicial to the injured party.

5. The Dean's Council was not able to deal with the discriminatory aspect of plaintiff's case because of lack of jurisdiction so it simply agreed with the decision of the Slavic Department.

At that time, there was not any judicial procedure for grievances in discrimination cases in the George Washington University.

#### Argument:

1. The evidence submitted in the previous paragraph proves the allegation: In plaintiff's case the due process of law was not applied in the George Washington University.

2. There is paradoxical misrepresentation—should we say criminal negligence when the George Washington University feels comfortable in applying strictly the rules in order to terminate plaintiff's academic program—and why then, was not the same strict nondiscriminatory policy applied when SLA 254 was arbitrarily switched from English to Russian?

3. Closely examining the description of the course, SLA 254, in the 1974-1975, 1975-1976, 1976-1977, George Washington University Bulletin, one has the impression that it is explicitly stated: "Course conducted in English; a reading knowledge of Russian required."

4. The arbitrariness with which plaintiff was manipulated to take misconducted course; the fact, that plaintiff's petition requesting following the nondiscriminatory policy, and conducting the course in accordance with the George Washington University Bulletin, was ignored and consequently constitutes violation of Federal Laws and Regulations and the University Policy on Equal Opportunity and breach of an Educational Contract.

5. Plaintiff's freedom of expression was violated by censoring the I.S.S. publication whose editor he was. His human and civil rights were violated by the discriminatory, exploitation practice used in the Game Room.

6. It seems paradoxical that the injured party is the same person who became political exile in order to be away from the Communist Totalitarianism and disrespect for individual freedom, found himself an injured party in situation which in many ways is similar to the practice in the Communist World. The arbitrary unjust treatment plaintiff had till now in the George Washington University in the classroom, at work, and as I.S.S. leader must be well understood by the Court.

#### Evidence:

There are numerous facts and documents which can give the Court change to get the true picture concerning what kind of student plaintiff is academically.

Relevant Documentations: (Plaintiff's Exhibits: #11; #112; #113; #114; #115; #116; #117; #119)

There is not any other single fact to substantiate the claim of inadequate academic performance. The only grades below the academic requirement were the courses taught by Professor N. Natov—when at the same time (the same semester) Professor Natov used the chance she had to get revenge and destroy plaintiff's academic future. The injured party was taking two courses with Professor N. Natov during the semester in question—so Professor N. Natov administered two C's.

#### Argument:

1. The main motive Professor N. Natov had was to get revenge and destroy plaintiff's academic future. And all that because Professor N. Natov resented the fact the injured party made known plaintiff's criticism of Professor Natov's breach of educational contract and violating of the nondiscriminatory policy.

- A. Professor N. Natov felt embarrassed, angry and revengeful, so, late in the Solzhenitsyn's class (manipulative, deliberate action) when 3/4 of the semester time had passed, Professor N. Natov made known special requirements for Graduate Students—an extra paper had to be written—and all that came as an addition to the regular term paper, final exam and two presentations. All those requirements were not known to the plaintiff at the beginning of the semester in question.

2. For SLA 254, plaintiff wrote eight presentations, final exam, the requirement concerning term paper came late (in both courses) and there was much confusion—was the term paper, the final, or the presentations to be taken into account for administering the final grade.

3. As far as plaintiff was concerned, the injured party's communication with Professor N. Natov was impossible after plaintiff sent the petition requesting SLA 254 to be conducted according to the contract.

4. The controversial matter involving Professor N. Natov's discriminatory violation of the educational contract was well known in the Slavic Department.

- A. Many graduate students were sympathetic to plaintiff's position. They expressed their support to the argumentation of the injured party during and after the graduate students—Graduate Council (the Slavic Department) meetings.

5. Plaintiff went to emphasize the fact that in spite of the hostile intimidating activity Professor N. Natov initiated and carried out against the injured party amongst students and faculty members—with fortitude, hard determination and strong will power, plaintiff pursued his studies.

- A. Plaintiff has in his Academic Record two B plus (grades) in two of the courses the injured party had taken.

- B. The fact that plaintiff had performed on the required level in Professor N. Natov's courses—as indirect evidence, comes the fact, that plaintiff took courses with other professors (with same or similar subject matter) and received good grades.

- C. For example: Solzhenitsyn, as part of the Soviet Literature course with Professor Sharron Bickel (B plus) and Solzhenitsyn-Dostoyevsky (graduate seminar) in Georgetown University with Professor Dmitry Grigorieff (B plus).

6. Professors as Sharron Bickel, Dmitry Grigorieff and William Raw, know well, that the injured party was always consciously attending the classes, that plaintiff was always well prepared, did the required readings, volunteered to make extra presentations, took an active part in class discussions using the original quotations from the writers and literary critics. Plaintiff had written term papers, mid term exams, and final exams and received grades as B, B plus, A minus. Most of the above mentioned documentation is demonstrated in plaintiff's exhibits #111, #112, #113, #114, #115, #116, #117, #119.

#### VIII. Conclusion:

All the evidence, facts, documents and argumentation used in this statement are coming in support to the plaintiff's claim that the termination of the academic program of the injured party was a result of revenge and discrimination.

If the plaintiff was not discriminated against, the injured party would graduate, get a job and start repaying plaintiff's Canada Student Loan.

Instead, for a long time, plaintiff was and still is, poor, suffering mental and emotional anguish.

#### IX. Compensatory Requests:

The injured party, respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Enter a judgement declaring that the acts, practices and policies of the George Washington University are in violation of the laws and Constitution of the United States.

- A. Because the nondiscriminatory policy, the George Washington University agreed to follow was violated—the Court should make it known to the Federal-Financial Authorities so that they withhold the contribution made by the Federal Budget to the George Washington University.

2. Enjoin George Washington University from discriminating against the injured party on the basis of plaintiff's ethnic background and national origin and from continuing or maintaining any practice, policy or procedure, denying, abridging, withholding or limiting plaintiff's rights to enjoy equal educational opportunities secured by the laws and Constitution of the United States.

3. Enjoin in the George Washington University from threatening or engaging in any acts of retaliation, retribution, punishment or harassment against the injured party.

4. Enter a judgement against the George Washington University and in favor of the plaintiff directing the George Washington University to reinstate the injured party as a Master's degree candidate in the George Washington University's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and expunging all references to this matter.

5. Enter a judgement against the George Washington University and in plaintiff's favor, directing the George Washington University to reinstate the injured party to plaintiff's position in the Game Room.

- A. Enter a judgement against the George Washington University to pay the injured party the amount of money owed as a back pay to the plaintiff for the extra duties performed—together with the interest on the above described sum of money.

- B. Enter a judgement against the George Washington University to pay the plaintiff compensation of \$10,000.00 because of the denial of the George Washington University to pay to the injured party, on time for the extra duties performed in the Game Room, which discriminatory denial caused plaintiff financial hardship.

6. Enter a judgement against the George Washington University to pay the plaintiff the amount of \$25,000.00 for the time the injured party spent unemployed and waiting for the trial of the case. The above amount of money is requested after advising the U.S. Department of Labor—salaries and wages.

7. Enter a judgement against the George Washington University and in plaintiff's favor declaring that George Washington University breached its contractual obligations (responsibilities, with respect to SLA 158 and SLA 254, and directing the George Washington University to expunge from its records any grade plaintiff received in those courses taught by Professor N. Natov.

- A. Monetary compensation of \$10,000.00 must be given to the plaintiff because of discrimination against the injured party in SLA 254.

8. Monetary compensation of \$10,000.00 is requested, because the George Washington University administration, discriminated against the plaintiff, as an elected editor of the I.S.S. publication "The Harbinger", which resulted in a loss of respect in the University community.

Withholding the budgetary payments for publishing of "The Harbinger" was not only a violation of the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the Statement of Student Rights.

The above mentioned censorship resulted in loss of plaintiff's respect in the community, especially among the concerned foreign students. Many times plaintiff was asked, when "The Harbinger" was going to be published, and why there wasn't any new issue yet. Plaintiff's ability to be effective editor and his reputation were at stake.

Two issues ready for print in December and in the middle of January never saw the light. For that loss of respect as well as for discrimination and deprivation of right of expression, the above mentioned compensation is requested.

9. Monetary compensation of \$10,000.00 is requested for the loss of respect and emotional suffering caused to plaintiff, because of the slanderous conspiracy: "Presentation of an anti-deodorant spray."

10. The George Washington University must pay the following compensation: the sum of \$5,300.00 plus interest at 9.875% per annum from December 1st, 1976 to the Canada Student Loan.

Regarding plaintiff's Canada Student Loan, there is one thing to keep in mind. Plaintiff's reputation as the injured party being a bad investment in the eyes of the Canadian Governmental Loan authorities was badly damaged.

Plaintiff could not start repaying his loan on time—that means, in the future, plaintiff, cannot rely on receiving another loan. Also, because of not having a green card—permission a foreigner in the U.S.A. needs to have in order to work, plaintiff, had to spend the time waiting for the trial of the case, unemployed, poor and frustrated.

For all that the above stated compensation is requested. (Plaintiff's Exhibits #7; #8; #9).

11. Monetary compensation for the mental anxiety and emotional sufferings caused to the plaintiff by the discriminatory actions:

- A. in the classroom
- B. as the place of work
- C. as elected editor of the I.S.S. publication "The Harbinger".

Compensatory sum of money requested: \$500,000.00

The injured party finds it necessary to explain why damages are requested for: mental pain and emotional suffering.

Every other kind of damage can be repaired or refunded. Damage to the human mental and emotional sphere to the nervous system of man is very difficult to compensate.

Scars from past experience of mental and emotional sufferings remain forever.

The injured party had experienced: mental pain, mental worry, emotional sufferings, humiliation, anxiety, distress, grief, mortification—and all those are component elements of mental pain and emotional suffering for which, the law entitles the injured party to redress in monetary damages.

All of the above states of: mental pain and emotional sufferings had caused plaintiff: constant headaches, had negatively influences his psychic well being, had done damage to his nervous system—the health and emotional well being of the injured party had deteriorated.

12. The court costs and costs for the subpoena of the witnesses must be paid by the George Washington University.

The injured party would not want the court to think that the plaintiff is greedy for damages, that the plaintiff considers this case as a way to enrich himself. On the contrary: this court action had impoverished the plaintiff and brought the injured party great mental and emotional nightmare—nobody welcomes total destruction of his future.

The injured party wants to stress the point, that even the best recovery which this court could award, can never fully restore the plaintiff to the status quo.

The injured party wants to point out that while a great deal of money is involved and plaintiff is aware that money is hard to come by—the large amount of damages sought, only indicates the enormity of the wrong done to the plaintiff.

The injured party wants to assure the court, that the plaintiff expects this court to be just and to be fair.

Plaintiff respectfully requests that this court keep his mind open until the last argument on both sides is presented; until all the documentation is offered and carefully examined.

Plaintiff, wants to make clear that the injured party has confidence—in the end the true justice in accordance with the U.S. laws will be administered; and the merits of the case of the injured party will prevail.

#### X. APPENDIX

1. There follows the list of names of potential witnesses, whose addresses were concealed by the plaintiff:

- Prof. Sharron Bickel
- Marissa Broka
- Rachel Cartwright
- Ella Gardiner

- Susan Morrison
- Juan Valentin
- James Pritchett
- Julia Barber
- John Wicker
- Jeff Milstein

2. "The Hatchet", March 10, 1977, vol. 73; #41, pages 3, 11. The Organization of Arab Students (O.A.S.), according to member Ali Ben-Amer, was founded approximately ten years ago. O.A.S. is the only national group at G.W. with a specific political ideology: "Anti-Zionism and defending the Arab cause"—Ben Amer said: "We explain and discuss politics from our point of view and also try to get Arabs and Americans together to improve our understanding and help each other", Ben-Amer said.

3. "The Hatchet", April 14, 1977, page 10:

#### Editorial: It's Advisable

"Now that pre-registration is almost over, G.W. students can relax that they won't have to go through the process again until December. Unfortunately, however, for many students it will also be the last time they see their advisors until then."

The advising system at G.W. needs help. The University has admitted to some faults in the system in its report to the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Many advisors are unaware of changes in departments besides their own and thorough advising is often lacking.

Academic advising in Columbian College for undecided major is especially poor. Students are paired with their advisor by the initial of their last name, without an effort to match a student with an advisor who might be closer to his planned future major. For students who are still not sure about their major or career goals, poor advising could be very detrimental.

Solutions need to be found to the many problems in the present advising system. The beginning efforts which are now being made to inform advisors of changes in other departments should be expanded. Advising should be more than a five minute meeting at pre-registration time.

Perhaps the University should consider revamping the present system and establishing a paid professional staff of academic advisors. The University provides for psychological and vocational advising—why not counselors for academic advising?

Small steps are being taken now to improve academic advising, such as hiring a staff member to study the advising system and setting up the peer advising system and these are good. But much, much more remains to be done.

4. "The Hatchet", October 6, 1977; vol. 74; #10; page 10.

#### Editorial: Necessary Evil

G.W. President, Lloyd H. Elliott is correct when he says federal intervention is "burdensome expensive and...erodes the academic autonomy of our institution." What he's saying is that guidelines the federal government attaches to grants it gives such schools as G.W. cost the school money and manpower in terms of implementation, and sometimes restrict the University from operating the way it feels it should be able to do as a private institution.

It's also important to realize, however, that there is a reason for these guidelines. By making reception of federal funds contingent on compliance with certain federal rules, the government is saying it will have no part in certain unfair and discriminatory practices. At a school like G.W. unfortunately, such prodding has in the past often been necessary.

Because the school is receiving federal funds, for instance, the University has to supply the government with data on its ethnic breakdown in terms of faculty and students, through which the government can monitor possible trends in discrimination and the effectiveness of affirmative action programs. Even with the current guidelines, the University has not been overly speedy in adopting affirmative action policies. One wonders what the plight of certain sparsely represented minorities on campus would be without G.W. knowing the federal government is watching over them, ready to hit the school where it hurts most—in the pocketbook.

In the same area the rules helped to speed the quicker acceptance of Title IX guidelines, prohibiting sex discrimination, which have been a help in areas such as athletic equality and should prove a boon to women administrators, faculty and staff in hiring and promoting situations.

In short, until universities are willing to recognize the rights and problems of those long discriminated against, and until they are willing to respect fundamental rights of all members of the university community, they will continue to have to live with the burden of government intervention. It is, after all, the taxpayers' money schools are receiving from the government. The taxpayers should be able to know their money will not be spent at institutions which, in treating members of their own community, disregard fundamental rights guaranteed to all Americans.

5. "The Advocate", student newspaper of the National Law Center, the George Washington University, November 15, 1977, vol. 9; #4, page 2.

#### Editorial: Due Process at G.W. (?) Sanctions

"We would like to bring comment on the Residence Hall Court of the George Washington University. One central concern is not the fact that Mark's council had only two-and-one-half hours to prepare his defense, nor the fact that a motion to allow time to prepare was denied. It's not the fact that the University's representative is also the prosecutor and investigator. Indeed, we are not even going to mention the fact that a key witness to the prosecution refused to offer testimony if the proceedings were continued for another week. The trial is over. Of importance now are the sanctions."

6. "The Hatchet", October 13, 1977; vol. 74; #12, p. 12.

#### Editorial: Double Standard

"Although some contradictions on details still exist, a close view of the circumstances surrounding Kyril Luck's discrimination complaint against 37 members of the Law School faculty seems to indicate the practice of a double standard within the school."

Luck, a former G.W. law student, charged she was rejected for a faculty position she seemed well qualified for because she was living with a member of the faculty.

Careful scrutiny seems to show that, at the last, Luck's marital and living status was a factor in the Faculty Appointment Committee's decision not to hire her.

If that is true, law school faculty members involved are guilty of a terrible hypocrisy: Were she a male, the question of who she was living with or her marital status probably would have never arisen. Regardless of that, the appointments committee should feel obligated to select faculty members on the basis of their professional qualifications, not some outdated, outmoded moral standards and presumptions of future performance based on personal prejudices.

Another disturbing aspect of the case is the way in which the three non-voting student members of the committee were removed from consideration on the matter. If one is to have student-members on an appointments committee, why allow a mechanism where they can be excluded from having input into the very function of the committee? This blatant tokenism should not be tolerated.

One has to feel saddened by the actions prompting Luck's complaint. It's a shame when persons so involved in the practice and education of law fail to recognize simple justice."

NOTE: TO PLAINIFF RESERVES HIS RIGHT TO PRESENT ADDITIONALLY:

"POINTS AND JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES, IN SUPPORT OF THE ARGUMENTATION OF THE CASE."

Respectfully Submitted:  
Damian Gruv  
1009 Eleventh Street, N.W.  
Apt. #301  
Washington, D.C. 20001

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE:

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing: "Appellants' Brief" was mailed, postage prepaid, to Thomas D. Quinn, Jr., Esq., 600 17th Street, N.W. (eleventh floor), Washington, D.C. 20005.







# Editorials

## Quite Commendable

About five years ago, Congress passed the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which requires institutions receiving federal funding to make buildings and services accessible to the handicapped or face losing that funding. It was regarded as a major step in dealing with the problems of one of America's most sadly ignored groups.

Despite the obvious good intentions of the bill, many educational institutions, feeling they would have to spend too much money to revamp facilities and fearing increased government intervention, decided to go to court to fight the Act. The legislation is still pending.

In addition to those colleges and universities fighting in court, many others stood on the sideline, waiting to see how the legal battle over the law works out, while doing nothing to help the plight of handicapped students on their campuses.

But not GW. Despite its reputation for fiscal stubbornness and despite its stated distaste for government intervention, the University has gone ahead with a \$1 million, three-year program designed to make GW buildings and curricula more accessible to disabled persons.

This intelligent plan, which was discussed in front of the Faculty Senate Tuesday by Assistant Provost for affirmative Action Marianne R. Phelps, will call for modifications on 27 University buildings. Many of these renovations have already been made.

Even though Phelps points out the changing of each of GW's inaccessible buildings would be financially impossible, the University is prepared to move entire classes from offending buildings if necessary to meet the needs of handicapped students.

In addition, curriculum offerings will reflect the University's commitment toward this goal.

For a University often considered only thinking of money and real estate, this represents a welcome shift of attitude. GW could have put off these renovations until the outcome of litigation, but instead it is going full steam ahead. This is quite commendable.

## A Little Less 'News'

Hold the presses!

It's early Thursday morning, the last we will spend with Thursday news editor Gene Puschel. Gene is leaving the *Hatchet* editorial board, taking with him a messy desk (it was the place to look for last month's *Post*), a sometimes exasperating thoroughness and, it so happens, some of the most intense dedication and spirit to hit Room 433 in a long time.

Gene's love for journalism cannot be measured, except perhaps by his constantly disheveled appearance after he'd spent until 6 a.m. toiling over his story list. However, he maintained a level-headedness that calmed many of us during our frequent moments of crisis.

His editing pen is stilled—for now. Hopefully, its absence won't be noticed too much by the readers, but it may be tough—Gene is one of the people here who put the word "news" into this college newspaper.

Larry Olmstead, editor-in-chief  
John Campbell, managing editor

Charles Barthold, news editor  
Gene Puschel, news editor  
Jeff Levey, arts editor  
Peter Saffirstein, ed. page editor  
Barry Grossman, photo editor  
Martin Silverman, assoc. photo editor  
Wayne Countryman, associate editor  
Anne Krueger, associate editor

Kathy Ellison, production manager  
Judy Price, business manager

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business, Marvin Center 434, 676-7079

assistant editors  
Maryann Haggerty, news  
Felix Winternitz, arts  
Steve Romanelli, arts  
Lori Traikos, photo  
Josh Kaufmann, sports  
Stephanie Heacox, copy  
Noah B. Rice, copy

production staff  
Kathy Bartee, Sharon Evans,  
Debbie Guth, Carmen Martinez,  
Tom Pientak, Kath Reylek,  
Maureen Shannon, Carole  
Sugarman

Opinions expressed in signed columns are those of their authors, and do not necessarily reflect opinions of the *Hatchet* or the University. *Hatchet* editorials represent the opinion of the newspaper and not necessarily that of the University.

## Letters To The Editor

### Grosdidier-Jacoby Talks Off Mark

After a short vacation, it is good to see that the Grosdidier-Jacoby talks have begun again in earnest. With little doubt the haste and fervor of both sides shows their dedication to the issues at hand. The world, and to a larger extent, the GW community will not be able to realize the full impact of these talks right away. However the door has been opened by both sides.

Rumors that the talks had broken down completely echoed throughout the vast tiled halls from the Marvin Center to Building C. Their responsibility to current issues, however, allowed Grosdidier and Jacoby to bury even the most tenacious rumors. But there are still nagging questions which come up time and time again, but remain unresolved.

Should the settlements in Thurston Hall (namely the suites of six) be given up? President Carter has reiterated that the Thurston six is a flagrant violation of human rights.

The Thurston six was declared illegal in the fourth Geneva Convention. These sixes remain, and in the last year triples were made into fours! This tyranny cannot exist, but neither party has taken a stand.

The economic situation is worsening. Although the University is in dire need of dormitory space, the subject is ignored. Undergraduate student aid to the University in the fiscal year 1977-78 had risen to \$1,400. The University will ask (and receive) \$1,500 per student in 1978-79. This is an increase which will add financial burden to many students, but Grosdidier and Jacoby remain silent.

The Margolis strip and the G Street Heights have been hot-beds of dispute. Who will provide protection for Mr. Margolis from the oppression and imperialistic activities of the University? The University reclaimed the G Street Heights, without recognizing the existing of

private enterprise. Where is the lovely park by the Foggy Bottom Metro stop which was proposed for the Holy Land?

The student government, GWUSA, has been instrumental in the past two years in producing two late student directories, and a now-useless faculty evaluation survey. This government cannot continue.

Has either side thought of the commuter parking problem? The University ignores the problem, saying it is inherent to a city school. They continue to charge as much as they can for what parking there is, but fail to recognize the existence of the community people. Again and again Grosdidier and Jacoby pick at problems out of their control.

Their discussions so far have been an enormous step. The world and GW will be anticipating whatever the outcome.

Christopher Register

## Not-So-Gay Response To Jacoby

When Jeff Jacoby claims it is Anita Bryant who is fighting for human rights and we, the gays, who are subverting them, I can only chuckle—until I realize he is for real.

Reread his inane letter to the editor and substitute the words "Jew" or "Black" or "female" whenever he speaks about homosexuals. When this is done, his total misunderstanding of what human rights entails becomes perfectly obvious.

Jacoby did get one thing correct. Anita was fighting in Dade County to prevent employers from hiring us and landlords from renting to us. You claim this upholds the rights of employers to hire whom they want and the rights of landlords to rent to whom they want. And because we stand up for and demand our rights as equal citizens under the law, we are, in your terms, plucking your rights away from you.

So what are you going to do with the gays? We can't work and we can't rent apartments. You leave two alternatives: either the state will have to support us or eradicate us.

Jacoby states, "This country has accepted legislation forbidding discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, color, sex, and national origin. But saying you will not rent to a man because he is Catholic—or black or French—is surely not the same as saying you will not rent to him because he is homosexual. There yet exists such a thing as freedom of choice in this country..."

Freedom for what? Freedom to say that some of us are not full "American citizens"? It sounds like Jacoby is running out of minorities to discriminate against—for that is what he fervently wants to keep, the right to discriminate.

I feel that the only grounds an employer should have for determining whom he or she will hire should be that person's capability to do the job. We are a legitimate minority constituting 10 per cent of the population of this country. We were quiet for too long. We shall not be quiet any longer.

"Filthy people or acne-pitted youngsters or homosexuals may protest my decision..." Jacoby states. I must admit, we have been placed in worse company, but I take special objection to the way in which Jacoby groups us.

Of course there are filthy gay people and acne-pitted gay teenagers—we are a segment of society and embrace many types. But I can't keep the images from my mind of our great history... Sappho, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Oscar Wilde, Mary Renault, Noel Coward, Troy Perry, Leonard Matlovich, Gloria Steinem. I feel sorry for the 16-year-old to whom Jacoby won't give a job because he or she has a pimple.

Jacoby doesn't understand "Proclamation '78"? Little wonder. You claim you're a religious person. I am, too, but I don't find it difficult to interpret the Bible, especially the Old Testament, as an historical piece. It is full of conflicting quotes, Leviticus 18:22 included. I believe in but one component to religion: love.

Jacoby continues, "Were she [Bryant] to insist that homosexuals be imprisoned solely on the grounds

that they are homosexuals, I would oppose her unflinchingly." Such magnanimity! Such a generous heart! Jacoby will keep us out of prison! So, Jacoby, in your mind, this is where you draw the line. We won't put you in prison. We humbly thank you.

I am gay and I can't help but become dismayed at the fundamental stupidity which people like Jacoby—all too many people—display. However, I take hope, and the gay community takes hope, from the sensitive, logical, and uplifting editorial which the *Hatchet* published on the same page with Jacoby's letter. We are not going to go away—we will not go back into our closets—we will stand as full citizens with full rights under the full protection of the law.

Michael Schmidt  
Chairperson

Gay Peoples Alliance/GW

## Still More On Jacoby

Camille and Jeff are at it again, with regularity that can only come from ingesting large amounts of Ex-Lax.

However, Jacoby has picked a new topic this time and I will leave Camille alone for now to take issue with his defense of Anita Bryant, who is also in need of large amounts of Ex-Lax.

It seems Jacoby has become a master of inconsistency. He speaks of "freedom of choice in this country" and yet he supports Bryant's denial of such freedom to homosexuals. Bryant would deny the rights of homosexuals to be employed due to their sexual preference, yet Jacoby says that "she surely does not infringe upon their human rights" because she does not ask that they be imprisoned. How nice; she only wants them to be unemployed.

Bryant also talks about the necessity of giving legitimate minority status to "prostitutes... and those who are into necrophilia and bestiality" if this status is granted to homosexuals. She asks, "Where do you draw the line?"

Let us take this from another perspective. You advocate the right to deny employment to a homosexual. Where do you draw the line? "I'm sorry, but we do not serve gays in this restaurant." "Homosexuals

are not permitted to use these facilities." Will we eventually have such restraints, and more, imposed on gay citizens? Are we to have a situation similar to that of the Jewish citizens in Nazi Germany in the thirties and the Black citizens in the southern United States in the mid-1900's? Please tell me Mr. Jacoby, where do you draw the line?

Jeffrey Alan Krukin

## Unsafe Streets

We would like to comment on the University's negligence in the maintenance of sidewalks for the safety of students. It is beyond belief that the University will not spring a few dollars so that students can safely get from one classroom to the next.

We propose that if the University will not provide adequate maintenance, then classes should be cancelled. Granted, it does not snow much in this area, but it serves as no excuse to be lacking in provisions when it does snow.

The District of Columbia Code requires all residences to clear their sidewalks within eight hours of the end of a snowfall. Shoveling snow before it becomes ice, or salting, doesn't take much effort and it might save someone from severe harm.

Donna L. Jarrell  
Fritz Vollkommer



## Alterations To Aid Handicapped

**HANDICAPPED** from p. 1

scheduled to meet in a building without handicapped access, the class must be moved elsewhere, she said.

To make every building accessible to disabled persons would be financially impossible, Phelps said.

Changes in curriculum requirements may also be needed to comply with the Act although the legislation expressly says no special privileges such as lowering of entrance

requirements should be instituted.

An example of such a curriculum change would be the substitution of a music history course or an art history course for blind students, Phelps said.

Special services rendered for those with handicaps might include oral examinations and taped lectures for blind students and sign language interpreters for deaf students.

## Gun Control Debate Held

**HANDGUNS**, from p.9

Tanya Metaska, from the NRA, said the issue was the purpose of gun control and that firearms ownership and possession is a "civil rights issue: to own firearms is a right, not a privilege."

In presenting her evidence, Metaska infrequently distinguished handguns from rifles and shotguns. Statistically she said that less than 1 per cent of guns used up in the perpetration of crime were privately owned. Metaska added that independent research indicates that the availability of firearms has no effect on crime.

The purpose of owning handguns is not to kill but to "protect people" and she cited as examples the cities of Detroit, Michigan, and Orlando, Fla. In each, gun "awareness programs" decreased the amount of violent crimes being committed.

Metaska said that homicides committed by people who know

each other is "misleading" and used the city of New York as an example. Over 70 per cent of the perpetrators had criminal records as did 50 per cent of the victims. "What we have is criminals in combat against each other."

She added that the "American people don't want handgun control legislation."

*Good Luck To Gene Puschel  
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# Colonials Clip Cards Wings; Women Grounded

## 18 Zagardo Rebounds Key

by David Drake  
Hatchet Staff Writer

Mike Zagardo grabbed 18 rebounds and tallied 25 points as the GW cagers routed Catholic University, 87-67, Tuesday night at Brookland Memorial Gymnasium.

The Colonials jumped out to a 10-0 lead as GW's swarming defense forced the Cardinals to cough up the ball several times in the opening minutes.

"We forced them into bad shots," said coach Bob Tallent. "That's why their shooting percentage was so low."

The Cardinals shot a poor 27 per cent from the field in the first half. Six minutes ticked off the clock before a Catholic player sank a shot.

Tallent admitted that GW played in spurts. Stan Cooper, Catholic's high scorer with 22 points, closed the gap to seven points during a Buff cold streak with several outside jumpshots. Kevin Dziwulski made a three-point play with four minutes remaining in the half, closing the score to 25-21.

Bob Lindsay netted four straight points as GW rebuilt its lead to 11 at the half, 34-23.

Zagardo dominated play in the second half, scoring the bulk of his 25 points. With the help of Lindsay's sharp shooting the Colonials maintained a 19 point edge through most of the half.

Catholic pulled within 13 midway through the second half as guard Mike McNally turned three consecutive steals into baskets. The crowd roared when on one fast



photo by Carrie Domonico

The Colonials' Mike Samson, left, lefts the ball toward the basket against Catholic Tuesday night in GW's

87-67 win. Joan Nowotny, 22, watches her shot go off the backboard in a recent game.

photo by Dory Briggs

break. McNally lost the ball out of bounds only to have it bounce back into his hands after hitting coach Jack Kvancz in the leg. McNally took the ball in for an easy score as no call was made by the referee. It was Kvancz' first assist of the

season.

Later, two fans walked into Brookland Gymnasium wearing referee shirts to protest a series of questionable calls against both teams.

Catholic got into foul trouble,

mostly from trying to contain the red-hot Zagardo.

The Colonials' Mike Samson played his second straight strong game, scoring 16 points. Lindsay tossed in 18 points and Tom Glenn added 12.

## Catholic Wins, 86-51

by Bernie Greenberg  
Hatchet Staff Writer

It was one of those games. GW's women's basketball team Tuesday night failed to score its first points until nine minutes had elapsed and the game was just about out of reach. Catholic University shot 62 percent from the field as Sharon Hodges scored 21 points against a lax GW zone.

"We didn't come to play," sighed GW coach Maureen Frederick, and the score reflected it. When it was over, GW had lost 86-51, at Catholic's Brookland Memorial Gym. It was one of those games.

GW's Linda Barney led all scorers with 22 points, but that was the only highlight of GW's performance. Obviously flat from the outset, the Buff stood and watched as Catholic reeled off 16 points before Betsy Luxford hit a short jumper.

Catholic ruined GW's 2-3 zone as Hodges and Margaret Goetze found themselves constantly open for short range shots, while Bridget Bayly hit from the outside.

Frederick put things in perspective. "We didn't move, we just stood still." CU held a 45-19 lead at the half.

Barney got 18 of her 22 points in the second half as the Colonials played better defense and hustled like they usually do. Nevertheless, it was not enough to overcome a well-coached and well-balanced CU team.

The loss drops GW to 7-3. The team travels to Salisbury State Friday and take on Manhattanville at the Smith Center Sunday.

## Colonials Win Big

GW's women's swimming team easily defeated American Tuesday, 86-19, by winning 11 of the 14 events in the meet.

The win, at American, was not as impressive as it sounds though, because the Eagles only had six swimmers on their team, and only had competitors entered in nine events.

Many excellent times were recorded by Colonial swimmers, with the best performance of the meet being turned in by Kim Kambak, whose time of 2:24.6 missed the qualifying time for the nationals by less than one second.

Commendable times were also turned in by Ellen Laughlin and Kathy Fasanella, who finished first and second respectively in the 100 butterfly; Marion Hawthorne and Anita Nisley with another one-two finish in the 400 individual medley, and Kambak and Vicky Troy, also one-two in the 200 medley.

Wendy Buxey and Janis Turtura also turned in excellent times, with Buxey breaking her personal best in the 500 freestyle, and Turtura setting two personal records in the 100 and 200 breaststroke.

The team's next meet will be Saturday at 10 a.m. at the Smith Center, when it hosts Gallaudet and Brown.

—Diane Batson

## GW Great Leemans In Hall of Fame

GW's football team—yes, the school did have a football team until 1967—was in the news this week as former GW great Alphonse "Tuffy" Leemans was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame Monday along with Ray Nitschke, Lance Alworth, Larry Wilson, and Weeb Ewbank.

Leemans was a fullback for the Buff in the Thirties before going on to star in the NFL with the New York Giants. He was not highly publicized when in college, and only made the College All-Star team when a sportswriter, Vincent Flaherty, stuffed the ballot boxes, according to the Washington Post.

Leemans was the Most Valuable Player in the College All-Star game in 1935, and was picked in the second round of the first college draft by the Giants.

photo by Michael Lattil  
Bill Houser, right, in a recent match for GW. Houser the Colonials lost to Old Dominion University anyway, won his match last night in the 190 lb. weight class, but 25-22.

## Wrestlers Drop Close Contest

The Colonials' wrestling squad came up just a bit short last night as Old Dominion University clawed its way to a narrow 25-22 victory over GW at the Smith Center.

"They're an experienced team," said Buff coach Jim Rota after the contest. "Our kids did well to stay in there."

The Colonials won only three of the eight matches, yet were ahead by three points going into the final match.

The GW lead was made possible by key wins from GW's Rick Halpern (118 lbs.), Bill Lee (158 lbs.) and Bill Houser (190 lbs.).

In the heavyweight match, the final match of the contest, the Colonials' Rich DiPippo was pitted against Old Dominion's larger wrestler. The mismatch was too much for DiPippo, who often wrestled at 190 earlier in the season, and despite his valiant try, Old Dominion's wrestler picked up the pin in the second period to take six points and the match.

The Buff, now 2-6, take to the road Saturday in a tri-match against Maryland and UMBC.

—Arthur Schechter